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(71) Applicant
Sandoz Ltd. (Switzerland),
35 Lichtstrasse, CH-4002 Basle, Switzerland

(72) Inventor
Helmut Egger

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service
B. A. Yorke & Co.,
98 The Centre, Falmouth, Middlesex TW13 4EP

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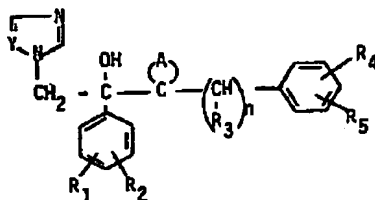
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U15 1308 2410 C2C

(56) Documents cited
None

(58) Field of search
C2C

(54) Azole derivatives process for their production compositions containing them and their use

(57) A compound of formula I



wherein

R_1 and R_2 , independently, are hydrogen, halogen, nitro; or unsubstituted or mono- or poly-halogen substituted lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower alkoxy or lower alkylthio; or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or phenoxy,

R_3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl,

R_4 and R_5 , independently, are hydrogen or halogen,

Y is CH or N,

A is a C_{2-7} methylene bridge and

n is 0 or 1, in free base form or in the form of an acid addition salt or a physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative,

which compounds are indicated for use as chemotherapeutic agents e.g. as *anti-mycotics* and in addition as *fungicides*.

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SPECIFICATION

Azole derivatives, process for their production compositions containing them and their use

5 The present invention concerns azole derivatives, a process for their production, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use as pharmaceuticals, e.g. as anti-mycotics and as agrochemicals e.g. as fungicides.

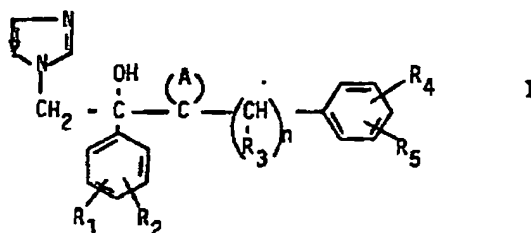
In particular the invention concerns compounds of formula I

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wherein

R_1 and R_2 , independently, are hydrogen, halogen, nitro or unsubstituted or mono- or poly-halogen substituted lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower alkoxy or lower alkylthio or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or phenoxy,

R_3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl,

R_4 and R_5 , independently, are hydrogen or halogen,

Y is CH or N,

30 A is a C_2-7 alkylene bridge and

30

n is 0 or 1,

in free base form or in the form of an acid addition salt or a physiologically-hydrolysable and acceptable derivative.

By the term "physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative" is meant e.g. an ester of a compound in accordance with the invention in which the hydroxy moiety is esterified, and which is hydrolysable under physiological conditions to yield in the case of an ester, an acid which is itself physiologically acceptable, e.g. non-toxic at desired dosage levels.

Lower alkyl moieties appearing in or as substituents preferably contain 1 to 6, especially 1 to 3 carbon atoms, lower alkenyl and alkynyl preferably 2 to 5 especially 2 or 3. Halogen stands for F, Cl, Br or I. Examples of halogenated groups as R_1 and R_2 are mono-, di- or tri-substituted groups such as CF_3 , CH_2Cl , C_2H_5Cl , $CBr=CH_2$, $OCHF_2$, SCF_3 , $C=CHBr$, ClC_6H_4 , $Cl_2C_6H_3O$. Examples of suitable unsubstituted groups as R_1 and R_2 are H, halogen, CH_3 , C_2H_5 , $CH=CH_2$, $C\equiv CH$, OCH_3 , SCH_3 , C_6H_5 , C_6H_5O , NO_2 .

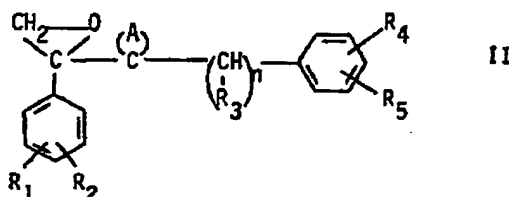
The compounds of formula I and their acid addition and physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivatives may be prepared according to the invention by reacting a compound of formula II

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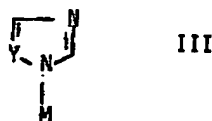
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with a compound of formula III

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wherein

R_1 to R_5 , Y, m and n are as defined above

65 and M is hydrogen, a metal, or a trialkylsilyl group.

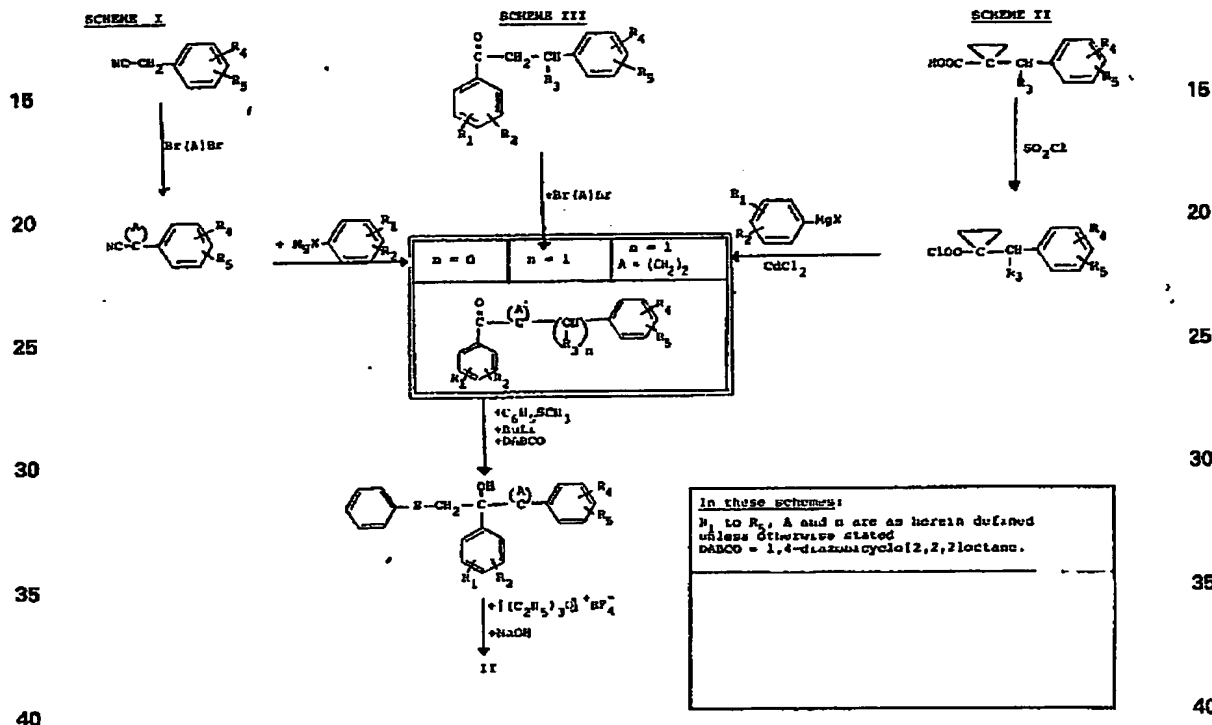
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and isolating the compound thus obtained in free base form or in the form of an acid addition salt or physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative. The reaction may be carried out in conventional manner for example by treating a compound of formula III wherein M is hydrogen dissolved in a solvent inert under the reaction conditions e.g. dimethylsulfoxide, with sodium hydride and then adding the oxirane of formula II preferably dissolved in the same solvent and stirring the mixture at room temperature.

Examples of metals as M are alkali metals such as sodium, trialkylsilyl is for example trimethylsilyl.

The desired end product can be isolated and purified in conventional Manner and recovered in free base form or in the form of an acid addition salt or physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative.

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Free base forms and other forms such as salt and e.g. ester forms can also be interconverted in conventional manner

The starting materials of formula II are new and can be prepared for example according to the reaction schemes 1, 2 and 3 which are carried out in conventional manner e.g. as described in the examples. The products may be isolated and purified in conventional manner or directly further reacted, as appropriate.

Remaining intermediates are either known or may be prepared analogously to known methods and/or analogously to the examples hereinafter.

The compounds of formula I exhibit chemotherapeutic, in particular local and peroral anti-mycotic activity as indicated *in vitro* on families and species of mycetes e.g. *Trichophyton*, *Aspergillus*, *Microsporium*, *Sporothrix* and *Candida* in serial dilution tests and in the germ tube inhibition test (*C. albicans*) at concentrations of 1.5 to 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and 0.05 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ respectively and *in vivo* in the experimental genital mycosis model in mouse and rat e.g. on peroral administration at between ca. 3 and 25 mg/kg animal body weight.

The compounds are therefore indicated for use as pharmaceuticals particularly an anti-mycotics.

An indicated suitable daily dosage for use as an anti-mycotic is from about 20 to 1500 mg. If desired this may be administered in divided doses 2 to 4 times a day in unit dosage form containing from about 5 to 750 mg of the compound or in sustained release form.

The compounds may be used in free base form or in the form of chemotherapeutically acceptable acid addition salts e.g. as the hydrochloride, hydrogen fumarate or naphthalin-1,5-disulphonate or in the form of a physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative preferably an ester. Such forms exhibit the same order of activity as the free base forms.

The compounds may be admixed with conventional chemotherapeutically acceptable diluents and carriers, and, optionally other excipients and administered orally, topically, i.v. or parenterally in such forms as tablets, capsules, creams, tinctures or injectable preparations.

Such compositions also form part of the invention.

5 The invention therefore also concerns a method of combatting infections and diseases caused by mycetes comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound of formula I in free base form or in the form of a chemotherapeutically acceptable acid addition salt or physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative thereof, and such compounds for use as chemotherapeutic agents, in particular as anti-mycotic agents. 5

10 The compounds of the invention in free form or in agriculturally acceptable salt or metal complex form are also suitable for combatting phytopathogenic fungi. This fungicidal activity can be demonstrated i.a. in *in vivo* tests against *Uromyces appendiculatus* (bean rust) on runner beans as well as against other rust fungi (e.g. *Hemileia*, *Puccinia*) on coffee, wheat, flax and ornamentals (e.g. pelargonium, snapdragon); and against *Erysiphe cichoracearum* on cucumber as well as against other powdery mildews (e.g. *E. Graminis* f. sp. tritici, *E. gram. f. sp. hordei*, *Podosphaera leucotricha*, *Uncinula necator*) on wheat, barley, apple and vines. 10

Preferred substituent meanings are

20 R_1 and R_2 , independently, =
a) hydrogen
b) halogen especially for Cl or
c) one hydrogen the other halogen especially F or Cl, 20

25 R_3 =
a) hydrogen
b) alkyl, 25

30 R_4 and R_5 , independently, =
a) hydrogen
b) halogen especially F or Cl or
c) one hydrogen the other halogen especially F or Cl, 30

Y =
a) N
b) CH
 A =
a) a $C_{2,4}$ or 6 alkylene bridge
b) ethylene or butylene
35 n =
a) 0
b) 1. 35

40 Free base and acid addition salt forms are preferred.
Especially preferred are combinations of the above mentioned substituent meanings.
A particular compound group is that comprising compounds of formula I wherein 40

45 R_1 and R_2 , independently, are hydrogen, halogen, nitro or optionally halogenated lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower alkoxy or lower alkylthio or optionally substituted phenyl or phenoxy.
 R_3 is hydrogen or alkyl,
 R_4 is hydrogen or halogen,
 R_5 is halogen,
 Y is CH or N
 A is a C_{2-7} alkylene bridge and
50 n is 0 or 1, 50

in free base form or in the form of an acid addition salt.

Another compound group is that wherein R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen or halogen, R_3 is hydrogen, R_4 and R_5 are hydrogen or halogen and Y , A and n are as defined above.

55 Within this group halogen is preferably F or Cl and one each of R_1 and R_2 , and R_4 and R_5 is hydrogen. In this case halogen is preferably para-positioned. 55

A preferred compound is 1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane in free base form or in the form of an acid addition salt or physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative.

60 The following examples illustrate the invention, temperatures being in degrees centigrade. 60

EXAMPLE 1

1-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopropane

65 A solution of 1.81 g of 1,2,4-triazole in 20 ml of abs. dimethylsulfoxide is mixed, under argon atmosphere with stirring and ice-cooling, with 0.63 g of sodium hydride (ca. 50% dispersion in mineral oil) and then 65

allowed to warm up to RT within 1 hour. To this is added a solution of 0.8 g of 2-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)]cyclopropyl-2-(4-chlorophenyl)oxirane in 5 ml of abs. dimethylsulfoxide and stirred for 24 hours at RT. For working-up the reaction mixture is poured into saturated sodium chloride solution and extracted with ethylacetate and the organic phase dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated. The crude product is dissolved in a little dichloromethane and diluted with ether to obtain colourless crystals m.p. 103-106°.

The following compounds may be prepared analogously to Example 1 or as otherwise hereinbefore described.:

10	Ex.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	R ₅	Y	A=(CH ₂) _m m	n	physico-chemical characteristics	10
	2	4-Cl	H	—	H	4-Cl	CH	2	0	mp. 194-198°	
	3	4-Cl	H	—	H	4-Cl	N	4	0	mp. 127-135°	
15	4	4-Cl	H	—	H	4-Cl	CH	4	0	mp. 155-160°	15
	5	4-Cl	H	H	H	4-Cl	N	2	1	mp. 140-150°	
	6	4-Cl	H	H	H	4-Cl	CH	2	1	mp. 183-185°	
	7	4-Cl	H	H	H	4-Cl	CH	4	1	mp. 169-172°	
	8	4-Cl	H	—	H	2-F	N	2	0	mp. 120°	
20	9	4-F	H	—	H	4-F	N	2	0	mp. 103-105°	20
	10	4-Cl	H	—	H	4-F	N	2	0	mp. 125°	
	11	H	H	—	H	H	N	2	0	mp. 185-187°	

The required starting materials may be prepared as follows:

25 A) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)]cyclopropyl-2-(4-chlorophenyl)oxirane
(for examples 1 and 2)

a) 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopropane nitrile

30 30 g of 4-Chlorobenzylcyanide are dissolved in 300 ml of a mixture of dry tetrahydrofuran and dimethylsulfoxide (1/1) cooled to 10° and reacted with stirring with 79 g of dry pulverised (ball-mill) sodium hydroxide. 37.1 g of 1,2-dibromoethane are added dropwise to this mixture with thorough stirring in such a way that the temperature does not exceed 15°. On completion the mixture is stirred for 45 minutes at RT and then poured into saturated sodium chloride solution and extracted with ethylacetate. The combined ethylacetate phases are washed with NaCl solution, dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated under vacuum. The residue is vacuum distilled, b.p. 92-94°/1.33 Pascal. The product commences to crystallise in the cooler m.p. 42-45°.

b) 1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopropane

40 A Grignard solution is prepared in conventional manner from 64.9 g of 4-bromochlorobenzene and 7.5 g of magnesium turnings in abs. ether. To this are added dropwise 17 g of 1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopropanitrile and the mixture then refluxed for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is carefully mixed under cooling with half its volume of 6N HCl and refluxed for 3 hrs. to hydrolyse the ketimine formed. Working-up is carried out by dilution with NaCl solution, extraction with ethylacetate, evaporation and chromatography on silica gel 60 (petroleum ether/ether : 10/1). A colourless oil results which according to TLC and NMR is uniform.

45 NMR (CDCl₃): 1.25 and 1.68 (each 2H, m, CH₂); 7.18 (4H, m); 7.25 (2H, m); 7.70 (2H, m).

c) 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-phenylthio]ethyl-cyclopropane

50 A solution of 7.46 g of thioanisole and 6.74 g of 1,4-diazabicyclo-[2,2,2]octane ("DABCO") in 40 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran is cooled to 0° and under argon atmosphere slowly mixed with a solution of 3.85 g of n-butyllithium in n-hexane. The mixture is allowed to warm to RT and stirring continued for 40 mins. The mixture is again cooled to 0°, a solution of 7 g of 1-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopropane in 40 ml dry tetrahydrofuran added dropwise with stirring and after removal of the cooler stirring continued for 45 mins. Working-up is carried out by pouring in ice-cold NaCl solution, extraction with ethylacetate, evaporation and chromatography on silica gel 60 (toluene/petroleum ether : 1/1). A colourless oil results which according to TLC and NMR is uniform.

55 NMR (CDCl₃): 0.63 and 1.30 (each 2H, m, cyclopropane-CH₂); 3.04 (1H, s, OH); 3.42 and 3.83 (each 1H, AB-q, J = 13, 1Hz, -SCH₂); 6.8-7.4 (13H, m, aromatics).

d) 2-[1-(4-chlorophenyl) cyclopropyl]-2-(4-chlorophenyl)oxirane

60 8 g of 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-phenylthio] ethylcyclopropane are dissolved in 30 ml of dry dichloromethane and reacted with 9.1 g of triethyloxonium fluoroborate by stirring at RT for 3 hours. Then an equal volume of 0.5N sodium hydroxide was added and the mixture stirred overnight. Working-up is carried out by separating phases, removal of solvent and the residue chromatographed on silica gel 60 (toluene/petroleum ether : 1/1). A colourless, viscous mass results which according to TLC and NMR is uniform.

NMR (CDCl₃): 0.7-1.25 (4H, m, cyclopropane); 2.82 and 3.10 (each 1H, AB-a, J=5.4Hz, -CH₂O); 7.0-7.3 (8H, m, aromatics).

B) 2-[1-(4-Fluorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(4-chlorophenyl)oxirane
(for example 10)

a) 1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane

A Grignard solution is prepared in conventional manner from 45.2 g 4-bromochlorobenzene and 6 g of magnesium turnings in abs. ether. Upon completion of the reaction by 1/2 hr. refluxing 6 g of abs. pyridine and then 12.7 g of 1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropanitrile are added dropwise with stirring. The mixture is refluxed for 2 hours, carefully mixed under ice cooling with 250 ml of 6N HCl and refluxed for 3 hours to hydrolyse the ketimine formed. Working-up is carried out by dilution with NaCl solution, extraction with ethylacetate, evaporation and chromatography on silica gel 60 (toluene/petroleum ether : 60-80° 1/1). A colourless oil results which according to TLC and NMR is uniform.

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.33 and 1.66 (each 2H, m, cyclopropane); 6.86-7.35 (6H, m, aromatics); 7.60-7.75 (2H, m, aromatics).

b) 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-phenylthio]ethyl-cyclopropane

Analogously to A). The compound is employed in next step without further purification.

c) 2-[1-(4-Fluorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(4-chlorophenyl)oxirane

Analogously to A).

NMR (CDCl₃): 0.6-1.2 (4H, m, cyclopropane); 2.88 (1H, d, J=5.4 Hz) and 3.08 (1H, d, J=5.4 Hz, -CH₂O); 6.8-7.3 (8H, m, aromatics).

C) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopentyl]-2-(4-chlorophenyl)oxirane
(for Examples 3 and 4)

Analogous to A) or B).

a) 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopentanitrile

Colourless oil bp: 116°/1.33 Pascal (purity HPLC 99%).

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.8-2.6 (8H, m); 7.3-7.5 (4H, m).

b) 1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopentane

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.6-2.6 (8H, m); 7.15-7.40 and 7.52-7.65 (together 8H, m).

c) 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-phenylthio]ethyl-cyclopentane

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.2-2.3 (18H, m); 3.22 (1H, s, OH); 3.28 and 3.83 (each 1H, AB-q, J=13Hz); 6.9-7.3 (13H, m).

d) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopentyl]-2-(4-chlorophenyl)oxirane

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.5-2.05 (8H, m); 2.74 and 3.27 (each 1H, AB-q, J=5Hz); 6.74-6.79 (2H, m); 7.06-7.27 (6H, m).

D) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(4-chlorobenzyl)oxirane (for Exs. 5 and 6)

a) 1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopropane

A Grignard solution is prepared in conventional manner from 14.4 g of 4-bromochlorobenzene and 2 g of magnesium turnings in 100 ml of abs. ether. 6.9 g of pulverised cadmium chloride are added and the mixture refluxed for 1 hour. The ether is replaced by 100 ml of dry benzene and a solution of 15 g of 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)cyclopropane-carboxylic acid chloride in 20 ml of benzene is added in one lot at 60. The resulting mixture is refluxed for one hour, poured into ice-cold ammonium chloride solution and extracted with ethylacetate. The organic phase is washed successively with 2N HCl and saturated sodium hydrocarbonate solution, dried over sodium sulphate and evaporated. Chromatography on silica gel 60 (toluene) yields colourless crystals of the title compound m.p. 92.93°.

Steps b) and c) are carried out analogously to A) or B).

b) 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-1-hydroxy-2-phenylthio]ethyl-cyclopropane

c) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(4-chlorobenzyl)oxirane

Colourless oil.

E) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopentyl]-2-(4-chlorobenzyl)oxirane
(for Example 7)

a) 1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-1-(4-chlorobenzyl)cyclopentane

5 g of 4-Chloro-3-(4-chlorophenyl)propionophenone are dissolved in 50 ml of a mixture of dry tetrahydrofuran and dimethylsulphoxide (1/1) cooled to 0° and mixed with stirring with 7 g of pulverised (ball-mill) sodium hydroxide. 3.86 g of 1,4-dibromobutane in 5 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran are added with thorough stirring at 0°.

After removal of the oiling bath the mixture is stirred for a further 40 minutes, then poured into sat. NaCl solution and extracted with ethylacetate. The combined organic phases are washed with sodium chloride dried over sodium sulphate and concentrated under vacuum. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel 60 (toluane/petroleum ether : 4/1). The title compound is isolated from the second main fraction as a

5 colourless oil.

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.6-2.4 (8H, m); 3.15 (2H, s); 6.8-7.8 (8H, m).

Steps b) and c) are carried out analogously to A) or B).

10 b) 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-1-hydroxy-2-phenylthio]ethyl-cyclopentane
Colourless oil

c) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(4-chlorobenzyl)oxirane
The oily crude product is reacted without further purification.

15 f) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(2-fluorophenyl)oxirane (for Example 8)
Analogously to A) or B).

a) 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)cyclopropanenitrile

20 bp: 66°/13.33 Pascal

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.40 and 1.69 (each 2H, m, cyclopropane); 7.05-7.4 (4H, m, aromatics).

b) 1-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-1-(2-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.35 and 1.80 (each 2H, m, cyclopropane); 6.8-7.6 (8 H, m, aromatics).

25 c) 1-(2-Fluorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-phenylthio]ethyl-cyclopropane

NMR(CDCl₃): 0.50-0.85 (2H, m, cyclopropane); 1.34 (2H, m, cyclopropane); 3.10 (1H, s, -OH); 3.50 and 3.96 (each 1H, dq, J=13.5 Hz and 1.8 Hz, -SCH₂); 6.8-7.3(13H, m, aromatics).

30 d) 2-[1-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(2-fluorophenyl)oxirane

NMR (CDCl₃): 0.55-1.15 (4H, m, cyclopropane); 2.93 (1H, d, J=5.4 Hz); 3.14 (1H, dd, J=5.4 and 2.0 Hz, -CH₂O); 6.9-7.2 (8H, m, aromatics).

g) 2-[1-(4-Fluorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)oxirane
(for Example 9)

35 Analogously to A) or B).

a) 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)cyclopropanenitrile

bp: 66°/13.33 Pascal

40 NMR (CDCl₃): 1.35 and 1.70 (each 2H, m, cyclopropane); 7.0-7.4 (4H, m, aromatics).

b) 1-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)-1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane

NMR (CDCl₃): 1.30 and 1.66 (each 2H, m, cyclopropane); 6.8-7.85 (8H, m, aromatics).

45 c) 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-phenylthio]ethyl-cyclopropane

NMR (CDCl₃): 0.48-0.85 (2H, m, cyclopropane); 1.32 (2H, m, cyclopropane); 3.07 (1H, s, -OH); 3.43 and 3.86 (each 1H, AB-q, J=13.1 Hz, -SCH₂); 6.8 - 7.3 (13H, m, aromatics).

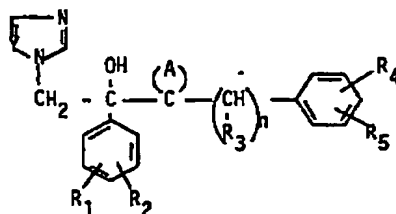
d) 2-[1-(Fluorophenyl)cyclopropyl]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)oxirane

50 NMR (CDCl₃):

0.6-1.2 (4H, m, cyclopropane); 2.90 (1H, d, J=5.4 Hz); 3.08 (1H, d, J=5.4 Hz, -CH₂O); 6.8-7.3 (8H, m, aromatics).

CLAIMS

55 1. A compound of formula I



wherein

R_1 and R_2 , independently, are hydrogen, halogen, nitro or unsubstituted or mono- or poly-halogen substituted lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower alkoxy or lower alkylthio or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or phenoxy,

5 R_3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl,

R_4 and R_5 , independently, are hydrogen or halogen,

Y is CH or N,

A is a C_{2-7} alkylene bridge and

n is 0 or 1.

10 2. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein

R_1 and R_2 , independently, are hydrogen, halogen, nitro or optionally halogenated lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, lower alkoxy or lower alkylthio or optionally substituted phenyl or phenoxy,

R_3 is hydrogen or alkyl,

R_4 is hydrogen or halogen,

15 R_5 is halogen,

Y is CH or N

A is a C_{2-7} alkylene bridge and

n is 0 or 1.

20 3. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_4 and R_5 , independently, are hydrogen or halogen, R_3 is hydrogen.

4. A compound according to Claim 3 wherein R_1 and R_4 are hydrogen.

5. A compound according to Claim 4 wherein R_2 and R_5 independently are F or Cl.

6. A compound according to Claim 5 wherein R_2 and R_5 are in para-position.

7. A compound selected from

25 1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopropane;

1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,3-imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopropane;

1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopentane;

1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,3-imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopentane;

1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-chlorobenzyl)cyclopropane;

30 1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,3-imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-chlorobenzyl)cyclopropane;

1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-chlorobenzyl)cyclopentane;

1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,3-imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(2-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane;

1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane.

35 8. 1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-(4-fluorophenyl)cyclopropane.

9. 1-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-hydroxy-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)ethyl]-1-phenyl-cyclopropane.

10. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 in free base form.

11. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 in the form of an acid addition salt.

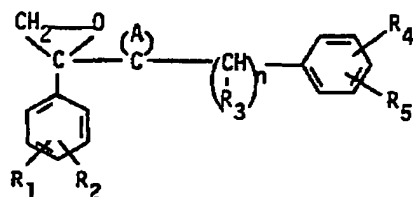
12. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 in the form of a physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative.

40 13. A chemotherapeutical composition containing a compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 in free base form or in the form of a chemotherapeutically acceptable acid addition salt or physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative thereof.

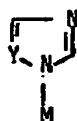
14. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 in free base form or in the form of a chemotherapeutically acceptable acid addition salt or physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative thereof, for use as a chemotherapeutic agent.

45 15. A compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 9 in free base form or in the form of a chemotherapeutically acceptable acid addition salt or physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative thereof, for use as an anti-mycotic.

16. A process for preparing a compound according to Claim 1 acid addition and physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivatives thereof which comprises reacting a compound of formula II



with a compound of formula III



III

5

5

wherein

- R₁ to R₆, Y, A and n are as defined above and
M is hydrogen, a metal, or a trialkylsilyl group,
10 and isolating the compound thus obtained in free base form or in the form of an acid addition salt or
physiologically-hydrolysable and -acceptable derivative.

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17. A compound of formula II according to Claim 16.

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